BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

Daily paper,	1 month	$10 00
"	3 months	20 00
"	6 months	40 00
Weekly paper,	3 months	10 00
"	6 months	20 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquires by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are our only rates for subscription and advertising. Persons ordering the paper by mail should give the present office, county and State in full, and be particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$40 00
" " Three months	20 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $5 00 for every insertion.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT FOR the State of North Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with rates considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by order of the government in the prices paid above those of the late schedule. They earnestly hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which is now at last to be recognised as our only saviour from the unrestrained and grasping despotism of our barbarous enemy:

Apples, dried, good, pealed, per bush 28 lbs		$10 00
do	unpealed, per bush 26 lbs	7 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	18 50
do	without handles, each,	16 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	4 50
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds	10 00
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	2 00
do	fresh, gross, per pound.	1 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	5 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	10 00
Chains,	trace, per pair,	16 00
Cloth.	woolen for soldiers clothes, 5-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yard.	15 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	2 50
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	12 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush 70 lbs.	12 00
Corn Meal.	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	12 20
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 8 yards to pound, per yd,	2 00
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	100 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	90 00
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	80 00
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	70 00
Fodder,	bales, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hats,	wool, each,	8 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	5 00
Hides,	" "	0 00
do	green, per pound,	2 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,500 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head.	1200 00
House rent	per room per month	40 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 1,000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,030 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2 240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	15 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	60
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	60 00
Lard,	per pound	4 50
Leather,	sole, per pound	10 00
do	upper, per pound	12 00
do	harness, per pound	12 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon	15 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,500 00
do	2d class, per head	1200 00
do	3d class, per head	800 00
Mechanics,	1st class, per day, rations by government,	10 00
	2d class, per day, rations by government,	6 00
Nails,	per keg	200 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	10 00
do	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs	9 25
do	shelled, per bushel	8 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 5-4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard,	2 50
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 6 oz to yard, per yard,	2 75
Onions,	per bushel,	12 00
Oxen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	1500 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	1000 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	15 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	8 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	8 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 38 lbs	12 50
do	unpealed, per bush of 38 lbs	10 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	3 50
do	salted, per pound,	3 00
do	gross	2 50
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	5 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	80 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	1 50
do	old, per pound,	1 10
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	12 00
Seeds,	per bbl of 280 lbs	2 00
do	in bulk of 280 lbs	50
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	6 00
Shirting,	cotton, 34 yard wide, 4¼ yards to pound, per yard,	1 75
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton strips,	3 yards to pound, pr yd	2 75
Salt,	Coast, per buse of 50 lbs,	60 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	50 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	45 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	10 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	75 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	4 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	50 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	5 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	2 00
do	soft, per pound,	1 25
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	8 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 22 lbs,	1 75
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 37 lbs,	2 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	10 00
do	green, per pound,	18 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	2 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 00
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	4 00
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	4 00
do	manufactured, per gal	2 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 60 lbs	15 00
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	1 50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 600 lbs	2 75
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	2 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	12 00
do	unwashed, per pound	10 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	700 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	500 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	15 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	1 00
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	18 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	12 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	30 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	30 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	36 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	24 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	6 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	110 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	65 00
Hire of horse, per day	4 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring foward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments"

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disaprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) R. K. BURGWYN
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stokesville, N. C.
Com'rs Appraisement for State of N. C.

Raleigh, Feb 10-tf

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 17th 1865.

CIRCULAR, No 3

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

Hdq'rs Armies of the C. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No 3

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong wit in the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the issue of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.
General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transpotation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:

Feb 23-d3tw2t E. J. HARDING, *Adjutant*

Papers throughout the State except 10th Congressional District copy, Dailies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

OUR PLACE OF BUSINESS HAVING BEEN TAken for a Hospital, we hereby notify all persons having servants in our possession to come forward, pay charges, and take them away, as we shall close business for the present.

W. F. ASHAW & CO.

March 23-3t

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION.—RATIFIED THE 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1865.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor whenever he deems it expedient may re-organize the Guard for Home Defence, by causing two or more companies to be consolidated into one, so as to make not less than sixty-four men rank and file to each company: *Provided, however,* that if there are not sixty home guards in any one county, that such number as may be shall be incorporated into a company. The said companies when so consolidated shall have the privilege of electing their company officers from the rank and file of said companies, and such officers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates under the same rules and regulations as other non-commissioned officers and privates are required to serve, and whilst so serving their commissions shall be suspended.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor may in like manner cause two or more battalions or regiments of Home Guards to be consolidated, said battalions when so consolidated to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments when so consolidated, not more than ten companies. The rank and file shall elect their field officers, and all field officers who shall not be elected their commissions shall be suspended and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officers and privates.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the second section of An act in relation to the Militia and Guard for Home Defence, ratified 7th of July 1862, there shall be exempt one commissioner to each county appointed under An Act entitled An Act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the Army, the attorney general, solicitors for the several circuits and counties, county trustees, county surveyors physicians of five years practice, one editor to a newspaper and necessary compositors and employees to be certified on oath by the editor, mail carriers, professors in colleges, and teachers who at the passage of this act had, and shall continue to have, twenty scholars, the necessary skilled operatives in factories and foundaries, regular public millers, and blacksmith's and wheel wrights who have established shops, regular public tanners and shoemakers, and one overseer of the poor of each county: *Provided,* all the tradesmen thus exempted shall be skilled in their respective trades and was employed in the same prior to first of January, 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that time, except public millers who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged unless it shall appear that owners of mills have turned of their millers and gone in themselves to evade the service, then such owners not to be exempt: *Provided,* that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard officers commissioned under this act, but shall apply to the Home Guard and Militia who are required under this act to serve in the ranks and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and *Provided further,* that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard duty in the county in which he resides.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Headquarters Reserve, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 13th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No 8.

ENROLING OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF North Carolina will make diligent enquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 25, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and restoring them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, an Ordnace officer Reserve, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen'l HOLMES:

JOHN W. HINSDALE,
Asst. Adj. General.

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 25, 1865.

TO arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles, and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our want. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equiped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their defence, should remember that if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A full compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments at any station, or officers in the Enrolling service, or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau. All these officers are requested and those connected with this army are directed to receive and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage.

R. E. LEE,
General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:

Capt J M Stevens, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond
Major B Randolph Stanton, Va
Major E S Hutter, Danville, Va
Capt G S Gatty, Lynchburg, Va
Capt Chas Semple, Wythville, Va
Capt A G Brenizer, Salisbury, N C

By order of J. GORGAS,
Brig General Chief of Ordnance.

Official: J W HINSDALE, A A G.

☞ State papers copy 3 times Feb 16-d3w3t

Post Quartermaster Office C. S. A.
RALEIGH March 6th 1865

PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THIS DEpartment are requested to forward them without delay through the agents contracting the indebtedness, in order that certified accounts may be given for the same.

W. E. PEIRCE,
Capt. & A. Q. M.

March 6-d6t

To Carpenters or others Wishing to BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all finished and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 x 36 feet, cottage style, 6 rooms with basement; Together with

12 sash Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—casement rolers.
14 Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 18.
6 French frames for bay places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and time are wanting to finish it—all the best being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing

Jan 17 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION.

GREENSBORO FOUNDRY, SIXTEEN (16) horse power ENGINE, Appurtenances, Stock and Fixtures, consisting of four Iron Lathes, one entirely new of superior finish; two Drills, a lot of Shafting, Pulley and Belting, two extra Blacksmiths Tools, Fifteen hundred bushels Coal and Coke, Sapons, Pig, Scrape and Wrought Iron, a few Plough Stuff, Plow Casting and Plows, Hollow Ware, Patterns and other articles.

We will offer the above desirable property for sale at auction, on Tuesday, 4th April, at Greensboro, N C.

March 15-d4t TAMPLEY & YARBOROUGH.

CITY TAXES.

Mayor's Office,
Raleigh, March 16, 1865.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE ON Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1865, to take the Tax List for said year. Those failing to give in their list of taxables will be subject to double tax.

WM. H. HARRISON,
March 13-td Mayor.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same properly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 30 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Feb 21-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

CONFEDERATE STATES DEPOSITORY.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 7, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT FOR THE present the interest due January 1st 1865, on all certificates of indebtness of the Confederate States of America, payable in North Carolina, will be paid at this office on presentation of said certificates.

C. B. HARRISON,
mar 8-d6t Depository.

Office Chief Q. M. Dist N. C.,
RALEIGH, March 7th, 1865.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, FIFTY NEGRO MEN for teamsters. Apply at this office.

H. R. HOOPER,
March 8-d1w Maj. and Chf. Q. M. Dist N. C.

PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a Public Meeting held in St. Mark's District, at Mt. Vernon Church, on Saturday 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, to take into consideration Gov. Vance's Proclamation, in regard to feeding our army. Citizens generally are invited to attend, ladies especially.

mar8-d1t-w1t By. MARK.

NOTICE.

HAVING AT FEBRUARY TERM 1865 OF WAKE County Court qualified as administrator of James O. Farrell, deceased, I give notice to all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and to the creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

P. FERRELL,
Feb 23-w6t Administor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE late JAMES O. FARRELL, dec'd, on the 27th inst., all the perishable property belonging to the estate consisting of household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles.

P. FERRELL,
March 4-dosw3w. Admr.

WANTED.

A PAIR OF COUNTER SCALES, AND A PAIR of DRAW STEELYARDS for weighing meat and flour, for which a liberal price will be paid, if early application be made at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

March 9-tf P. L. WOODSON.

DR. B. F ARRINGTON.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON DENTIST.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES OF the Mouth and Throat.

Office, at Exchange Hotel. Residence on Hillsboro st.

Feb 23-tf Raleigh N. C.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 6, 1865.

THE HOME GUARD BOARDS WILL IMMEDIATEly proceed to visit the different counties of their respective Districts for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption on account of physical disability.

The Board for the First District will convene at Jackson, that for the Second District at Enfield, that for the third at Goldsboro', that for the Fourth at Fayetteville; that for the Fifth at Raleigh, that for the Sixth at Greensboro, that for the Seventh at Lexington, that for the Eighth at Charlotte, that for the Ninth at Morganton, that for the Tenth at Asheville. Instructions from this office will be forwarded to these points.

EDWARD WARREN,
March 16-1w Surgeon General N. C.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

WANTED, A SUBSTITUTE FOR HOME GUARD duty, to take the place of a gentleman who belongs to the First Class. A liberal price will be paid. Apply immediately, in person, or address "SUBSTITUTE," Progress Office.

March 9-1w*

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH.

At the residence of Mr Wm H Finch Feb 9-tf

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **Rags Wanted.**—Forty cents a pound will be paid for all linen cotton or linen rags delivered at the progress office.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegraph, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them a bit times for our use.**

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following are our rates for advertising. Advertisements inserted in the *Daily and Weekly Progress:*

one square or more taken by time.

One day	$2 50	One Week	$30 00
Two days	4 00	Two weeks	50 00
Three days	5 50	Three weeks	70 00
Four days	7 00	One month	120 00
Five days	8 50	Two months	240 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

1865. Counting-House 1865

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FEB				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	AUGT			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
MAR.				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	SEPT						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
APRL							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OCTR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV					1	2	3
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	28	29	30	31					25	26	27	28	29	30	
JUNE					1	2	3	DECR							1
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	25	26	27	28	29	30			23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	31					

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Lieut T G JAMES, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Union Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Union Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Maj S OSTRINGFELLOW, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Union Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev P FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Union Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Union Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Union Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Union Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Union Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Union Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Union Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Union Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Union Hotel.

NOTICE.

W. & W. RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office CHIEF ENGINEER and SUPT
MAGNOLIA, N. C., March 1, 1865.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON BUSINESS CONnected with this company should be addressed to the undersigned at this place, until further notice.

All accounts for services rendered, or property purchased, claims of every kind must be immediately rendered to the superintendent here.

Claims will be settled as fast as funds can be received for that purpose.

Those neglecting this notice must take all risk and loss on the present currency.

All accounts for wood, timber, negro hire and materials of every kind made since 1861 will be paid in the present currency only.

Negro bonds or accounts for negro hire for the current year will be paid in currency as soon as funds can be received from the Government for that purpose.

S. L. FREEMONT,
March 6-6t Chief Engineer and Supt.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

1 pt 24t RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1865.

The Situation.

What the situation of the two opposing armies in this vicinity is, we know not. There are many rumors, with which it is useless to burden our columns; but we think it is our duty, as a journalist, to say to those who intend leaving in the event the enemy reach Raleigh, that they had better go at once. Their departure can do no harm, at least.

We hear of no fighting since Sunday, except some little skirmishing. Shermán and Schofield have probably formed a junction; if not, they can do so any time we presume. Gen. Johnston will do all that skill and bravery can effect. We must wait the issue of events as calmly as we can.

Settle up.

All persons who are indebted to the *Progress Office* are requested to settle at once. We need the money to carry on our business, and then the present is no time to have accounts standing.

Important Notice.

We call the attention of our citizens to the notice of Col. Parker in this paper. Our people now know who is authorized to impress their stock, and they will act according to the advice of Col. Parker whenever they can. Our people have suffered heavily from the depredations of these thieves. We advise them to have their guns well loaded, and to empty their contents into the first rascal that attempts to take their stock. If a few of these illegal impressers could be killed it would put a stop to their ravages.

MISTAKEN.—Under the head of "Pleasant Rumor" a Lynchburg paper says:

"We learn that a telegraphic message passed the Junction on yesterday, from a distinguished Confederate General to his wife, to the effect that Sherman had been attacked three miles from Raleigh and badly defeated. This information comes to us in such a direct way, that we do not know how to doubt it, though we shall await official intelligence before giving it full credit."

A mistake. Sherman has not been within three miles of Raleigh, and we hope will not be allowed to approach so near the capital of our State. The fight on Sunday was nearly 40 miles from this city, and the enemy were worsted and driven back still further. The advantage was decidedly on our side, but the fight was not in three miles of Raleigh.

YANKEES IN FAYETTEVILLE.—We publish the following letter, received a few days since by Gov. Vance:

RUTH, March 19, 1865.

To His Excellency, Z. B. Vance, Governor of North Carolina:

DEAR SIR: The train from Little River arrived this morning. The following may be regarded as a summary of the news from Fayetteville, viz:

All the Arsenal buildings burned,
Fayetteville *Observer* office burned,
W. B. Wright's residence burned,
C. B. Mallet's residence burned,
Mrs. Banks' residence burned,
Branch Bank of State of N. C. burned.
Two warehouses occupied by Rosbuh Co. burned,
Court House and jail burned,
All the cotton factories burned.

John Waddell was killed on his plantation about four miles east of Fayetteville. None of the citizens of Fayetteville were killed. John T. McLean, W. T. Horne and Major Hawly were all hung to extort from them where their valuables were hid, but were taken down uninjured. It is reported that about 400 negroes and whites were drowned in Cape Fear River, in endeavoring to escape with the Yankees, either from the sinking of a flat or the Yankee officers cutting the pontoons loose.

Private residences, after being plundered, were guarded to "protect" them.

Your Excellency's ob't serv't. J. B.

AN ACT TO RAISE COIN.—Congress passed in secret session, and the President has approved an act entitled "An Act to raise coin for the purpose of furnishing necessary supplies for the Army."

The 1st section provides that, in order to procure the means of purchasing supplies for the army," the Secretary of the Treasury shall borrow from any bank, corporation or individual, any sum in coin, not exceeding $3,000,000 in the aggregate, and secure the repayment "at such time as may be agreed upon, not to exceed two years" after the conclusion of a treaty of peace, by the issue of bonds, payable in coin, and bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in specie. The Secretary is empowered to pledge the cotton or tobacco owned by the government to the extent in value of the loan obtained, or to convey the same in payment of such loan, with the right of export to the lender, free from duty, except to the extent of eight per cent. now imposed by law.

The 2d section provides that, in the event of the failure of the proposed loan, a tax shall be levied and collected of twenty-five per cent. upon all gold and silver coin, bullion and foreign exchange in the Confederate States, payable in *kind* on 1st of April next, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Amounts not exceeding two hundred dollars in value are exempt from the tax.—Also, all amounts loaned to the Government under the 1st section.

THE ENGLISH HOUSE OF LORDS.—The English House of Peers at present consists of one prince, two royal dukes, three archbishops, twenty-four dukes, thirty-one marquises, one hundred and fifty-eight earls, thirty-one viscounts, twenty-eight bishops, and one hundred and fifty-eight barons. As the Bishop of Bath and Wells sits above Baron of Auckland, the total number of peers is four hundred and thirty-five.

THE LOCAL'S COLUMN.

ANOTHER CHRISTIAN.—The Conscription has been instituted by Dr. J. H. Rehder, Acting Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Methodist Mission Church, and as a temporary hospital in this city, that the kindness shown to the sick and wounded soldiers by the ladies in that immediate vicinity, in furnishing provisions, delicacies, and in short every article necessary to the comfort of the inmates of that hospital, is worthy of the highest praise."

We are gratified at being able to state that all the ladies of the city seem to be doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of our sick and wounded.

DESTITUTION IN FAYETTEVILLE.—We take the following from the Hillsboro *Recorder*:

We give an extract from a letter written by a well-known gentleman in Fayetteville to his father in Chapel Hill, of the date of the 14th instant:

"We are in the greatest distress. The Yankees arrived on Sunday morning, and have nearly destroyed both town and country. There will not be left more than fifty head of four-footed beasts in the county, and not enough provisions to last ten days. Many, very many families have not a mouthful to eat. We have meal and meat to last us two weeks, by taking two meals a day. Our house and many others were burned, and everything destroyed. Even the negroes have been robbed and abused. As to valuables nothing is safe in their track.

Do spread the news of our destitution, and urge the people to bring us something to eat.—If relief does not come soon many must starve to death.

All the Factories, the Arsenal, and the entire square on which the Bank of North Carolina stood, have been burned. Every store and house in town and country have been robbed.—The last of the Yankees will leave to-morrow, I hope."

HIGHLY INTERESTING.—The following highly interesting editorial we clip from the Asheville *News*. It embraces matters of such great importance that the Local is delighted to lay it before his readers:

Nesehna keeukqut, quttianatamuneoh keewaunk Peyaumoowtoh kukkenantoomoonk, kukkenantoomoonk ne a nash ohkeit neane kesukqut. Nummeetanongash anehkuhkeeh ewaumeeaun yedyeu keesukod. Kah ahpoowtamiliaonean hummatcheongash, neane matcheneskukqueagig nutahqueottummoonoeog. Ahque mahkompagnaaiianeag oh quohkeeoogkait, webe poliquehwaumeean mutch matchitut. Newutche kutahtuun kutamootamoonk, kahmesquhkeeoak, kah kohammoonk michome.

HUMAN FOR THE LITTLE GUNGS.—The Charlotte *Bulletin* says:

We are informed that the patriotic little Misses of Charlotte, between the ages of 12 and 15 have organized themselves into a society for the purpose of knitting socks for our soldiers. This is a laudable undertaking and should be encouraged and sustained by older citizens. We have a list of the names of the officers *elect*, which we may take occasion to publish at some future day.

WOUNDED.—The *Conservative* of yesterday says:

Lt. Col. John D. Taylor, of Brunswick county, arrived here yesterday afternoon from the front. We regret to learn that he lost his left arm in the fight on Sunday.

Capt. Rankin, of Wilmington, commanding one of the companies of the 1st Battalion Heavy Artillery N. C. Troops was, we learn, seriously wounded at Bentonsville.

WAR NEWS.

PETERSBURG.

The *Express* of the 20th says:

Just to the left of the Jerusalem plank road, at an early hour Saturday night a heavy firing opened—mostly from mortars, which, we understand, was commenced on our side. For the space of an hour or more the display of the bombs as they shot through the air, ascending and descending, was strangely brilliant and beautiful. The firing was so rapid that at times as many as six or eight of them could be seen in the air at once. The explosions of these bombs, sometimes occuring high above the horizon, and sometimes below, sounded loud and distinct in the city.

We learn that transports have been sent down the river recently, for the purpose, it is believed, of meeting Sheridan's troops on the York river. We shall probably hear of the arrival of some of them at City Point within the next few days. Grant will want his cavalry on our right, when he commences operations there.

There was some activity in the enemy's lines on yesterday, and evidently some movement of troops was in progress.

Reports reached us from our immediate front that Grant's trains were busily running all Saturday night and yesterday with troops aboard, moving towards our right. Another see-saw movement, which may be intended to deceive. The weather, however is very fine, and the roads rapidly improving, and Grant may advance.—On the contrary, it is believed by many that he will not deliver battle here, until Sherman is heard from at a point nearer than he is now.

We hear that the Yankee troops are rigidly drilled and inspected daily in our front. They can be distinctly seen from certain points on our lines.

Deserters state that the Yankee force holding the lines east of Petersburg is very weak, the body of the troops having been moved away.

The same paper of the 21st has the following:

The heavy cannonading on the lines yesterday afternoon occurred in the vicinity of the Jerusalem Plank Road, where our batteries opened upon the Yankee observatory recently erected on the Avery House, about one mile distant.—The firing commenced about half past 2 o'clock, and was at first slow and regular. The Yankees did not reply in some time, but eventually sighted their guns and threw some shells towards our lines. Later in the afternoon the firing on both sides became very heavy and rapid, and the air shook with the reports of cannon, and the smoke of the discharges and the bursting of the shells could be plainly seen from elevated points within the city. What damage to the observatory and the enemy upon which it is erected could be accomplished by our guns we were unable to learn, but presume it must have been no little. At dark the artillery ceased firing, when the pickets commenced their usual practice all along the lines.

The enemy was observed shifting considerable bodies of troops day before yesterday, but it is believed, merely for the purpose of deception. There is no sign of immediate battle on our right, but as it is known that the enemy has a very large force in the vicinity of Hatcher's Run, an engagement may not be improbable at any moment. We are well prepared for an advance, come when it may.

SHERIDAN'S MOVES.

In the skirmish near Ashland last week, several of the enemy were killed, and a number wounded and captured. On the body of one of the killed twenty thousand dollars in Confederate money were found and two watches, which had been stolen from citizens. The Confederate loss was one killed and two wounded.

RICHMOND.

The *Dispatch* of the 14th says:

Everything was unusually quiet on this side of the James yesterday. Sheridan has made his hasty raid from Staunton to the White House, passing through the counties of Augusta, Albemarle, Nelson, Fluvanna, Goochland, Louisa, Hanover and New Kent, and leaving some desolation in his track. It is reported that he destroyed a large quantity of subsistence on his route. We have heard of many individuals who were robbed by his brigands. From the White House it is conjectured his forces have proceeded to Grant, either across the country or up James river in transports.

THE FIGHT AT BENTONSVILLE.

We find the following in the *South Carolinian* of the 22d:

Col. Wm. Johnston, the President of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad yesterday received the following dispatch, which we are permitted by him to publish:

NEAR BENTONSVILLE, March 20.

"The fight yesterday was successful. I was on the right, and saw Bates' and Cleburn's divisions charge and carry two lines of breastworks, driving the enemy two miles. Hill commanding Lee's corps, and Loring commanding Stewart's corps, did similarly on the left. The troops fought gallantly. Gen. Bates commanded Cheatham's corps. Brig. Gen. Reynolds, of Arkansas, lost a leg. Col. Talbert, commanding Loring's division, was badly wounded Col. Keenan, of the Florida brigade, also lost a leg. Major Wilkinson, commanding Tyler's brigade, was killed."

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERALS LEE AND GRANT.

The following is the correspondence referred to in the President's message, in regard to the proposed conference to adjust terms of peace by means of a military convention:

LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 28th, 1865.

General R. E. Lee, Commanding, &c., &c.:

General—You will learn by the letter of General Longstreet, the result of his second interview with General Ord. The point as to whether yourself or General Grant should invite the other to a conference is not worth discussing.—If you think the statements of General Ord render it probably useful that the conference suggested should be had, you will proceed as you may prefer, and are clothed with all the supplemental authority you may need in the consideration of any proposition for a military convention, or the appointment of a commissioner to enter into such an arrangement as will cause at least temporary suspension of hostilities.

Very truly yours,
[Signed] JEFFERSON DAVIS.

LETTER OF GEN. R. E. LEE.

HEADQ'RS C. S. ARMIES,
21 March, 1865.

Lt. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. Armies:

General—Lt. Gen. Longstreet has informed me that, in a recent conversation between himself and Major General Ord, as to the possibility of arriving at a satisfactory adjustment of the present unhappy difficulties by means of a military convention, Gen. Ord stated that if I desired to have an interview with you on the subject, you would not decline, provided I had authority to act. Sincerely desiring to leave nothing untried which may put an end to the calamities of war, I propose to meet you at such a convenient time and place as you may designate, with the hope that upon an interchange of views it may be found practicable to submit to subjects of controversy between the belligerents to a convention of the kind mentioned.

In such event, I am authorized to do whatever the result of the proposed interview may render necessary or advisable. Should you accede to this proposition, I would suggest that if agreeable to you, we meet at the place selected by Gens. Ord and Longstreet for the interview, at 11 A. M., on Monday next.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) R. E. LEE, Gen'l.
Official copy
(Signed) C. S. VENABLE, A. A. G.
Headquarters, March 7th, 1865.

LETTER OF GEN. U. S. GRANT,

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES U. S.,
March 4th, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. Armies:

General—Your two letters of the 20th inst., were received yesterday. In regard to any apprehended misunderstanding in reference to the exchange of political prisoners, I think there need be none. General Ord or General Longstreet have probably misunderstood what I said to the former on the subject, or I may have failed to make myself understood, possibly. A few days before the interview between Generals Longstreet and Ord, I had received a dispatch from General Huffman, Commissary General of prisoners, stating, in substance, that all prisoners of war who were or had been in close confinement or irons, wheather under charges or sentence, had been ordered to City Point for exchange. I forwarded the substance of that dispatch to Lieut. Col. Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange, and presumed it probable that he had communicated it to Colonel Re. Ould. A day or two after, an offender, who was neither a prisoner of war nor a political prisoner, was executed, after a fair and impartial trial, and in accordance with the laws of war and the usages of civilized nations. It was in explanation of this class of cases that I told Gen. Ord to speak to Gen. Longstreet.

Reference to my letter of Feb. 16th will show my understanding on the subject of releasing political or citizen prisoners.

In regard to meeting you on the 16th inst., I would state that I have no authority to accede to your proposition for a conference on the subject proposed. Such authority is vested in the President of the United States alone.

Gen. Ord could only have meant that I would not refuse an interview on any subject which I have a right to act; which, of course, would be such as are purely of a military character, and on the subject of exchange, which has been entrusted to me.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. Gen.

REMOVAL OF THE LOWER JAW.—The New York *Times* tells of a remarkable surgical operation for necrosis of the lower jaw, performed in that city on a German boy twelve years of age, by the eminent surgeon, Dr. Raphael, professor of surgery in the thirteenth street Medical College. This terrible and rare disease was induced by the fumes of phosphorus arising from lucifer matches—the boy being a worker at the match-making business, and having had a tooth extracted over a year ago, which gave the malady the opportunity to gain a foothold in his system. The disease had been going on for thirteen months, until it involved nearly the whole of the lower jaw; and the external appearance of the boy was pitiful in the extreme, the face being swollen to greatly abnormal proportions, and pus exuding from large sinuses or openings along the lines of the bone on the left side of the jaw. With difficulty the patient was got under the influence of chloroform, and when the bone was exposed from its upper left extremity to the middle of the chin, it was found that the whole mass was in the worst stage of disease. At the latter point the bone was severed with the saw, and a hope entertained of saving the right half of the jaw, or a part of it; but, on examination, the disease was found to extend upward on that side also, and involved a further removal of half of that half of the bone, which was also executed with masterly skill and great delicacy. The fleshy parts were then brought together with the sature, and tastefully dressed by the operating surgeon.

Hardly a fortnight has elapsed since the operation, and already union (by first intention) has gone on so finely that the boy enjoys great comfort, and is able to walk out in the air, and his speedy, perfect recovery is certain.

PROFANE SWEARING.—We are gratified to see attention called in the Charleston *Courier*, to the vulgar and low-bred vice of profanity—a vice which every gentleman should deprecate in mixed companies and in all places, as an inexcusable annoyance. The *Courier* observes:

"Of all sins of men anywhere, no one has more perplexed observers than swearing, and no instance has been more frequently used to prove something like the doctrine of innate and inherent depravity. For sins of lust and excess, there are some pretexts at least. The drunkard and glutton sin in excessive use or pursuit of what can and should be legitimately used in moderation—the covetous man sins in excess of affection and devotion, not as to the nature of the object which may be legitimately recognised under the law of God. The swearer, however, as has been often said, sins gratuitously, and in his sin gratifies no natural or inherent taste or appetite, or passion, or propensity, unless we admit an innate propensity for sin as a sin.

The war some say, has produced an increase of swearing and other sins. It may be so, but but we doubt it. We believe war reveals and unmasks character and habits more frequently than it changes them, and when it works changes the change should be by reform. The war has brought out and collected together the swearing and profanity, and licentiousness, and drunkenness which before were scattered over and through the country."

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.—Etna and Vesuvius are both in a state of violent eruption. A letter from Messina, dated February 5, says:

"During the last few days a fresh eruption of Mount Etna has taken place. It being an extraordinary spectacle, and a phenomenon only repeated at long intervals, I went to the mountain at the first receipt of the news, and stayed there two days, notwithstanding the excessively bad weather. The lava is not abundant at its source, and immediately divides itself into two principal branches; neither are the two torrents very wide. That which I have seen, and the largest, was about fifteen metres high and of a width of two hundred and fifty or three hundred metres. It issues on the east side of Etna, and hardly reaches the border of the cultivated vine districts; but it has overwhelmed two cottages, and if it continues it will probably destroy the villages of Mascali and Piedimonte; at least, it is likely to take that direction, for it is impossible to establish the laws by which these enormous masses of red-hot liquid matter are guided. The other branch runs down the northern side, and threatens the village of Linguagrossa. This is the smaller torrent, and it is already subdivided into several ramifications, which tend to take a course in the direction of the uncultivated region."

The Neapolitan journals announce that the eruption of Mount Vesuvius is increasing. Up to the present time, however, it has done no damage.

A HARD STORY.—A correspondent writing from San Jose Mission, says that the bulls in that region live to such a great age, that their owners have to fasten long poles to the end of their horns *to let the wrinkles run out on!*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 22.—Several thousand persons assembled on the Capitol Square this afternoon to witness the parade of a battalion of troops from Camps Jackson and Winder, including two companies of negroes. The battalion marched through the principal streets, headed by a brass band, which produced quite a sensation, chiefly among the boys and negro population. The interest of the occasion was lessened by a failure to uniform and equip the negro soldiers. They were armed with muskets and went through the manual as well as could be expected for the short time they have been drilled.—Several regiments are in course of formation in different parts of the State.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, March 22.—The New York "Tribune" of the 20th received.

It is almost devoid of news.

A dispatch from Gen. Howard, dated Fayetteville, says Sherman is there and well, and although many of the men are in need of shoes and clothing, the army never was in better condition.

The draft was not resumed in New York on Saturday.

Several disastrous freshets are reported.

Advices from New Orleans of the 10th unimportant.

The "Tribune" says if Mr. Jefferson Davis had been bribed to deliver a message to depress to the utmost the spirits of his followers and fill with exultation the heart of every lover of the Union, he could scarcely have published a document more ingeniously adapted to these ends than the recent message.

Gold unchanged.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, March 22.—Ladies who left Savannah on the 18th report the city garrisoned entirely with negro troops, officered by white men. Their pickets are very insolent and strict.

The Yankees are very anxious to learn the result of Sherman's operations. They entertain fears that he had received serious opposition from Gen. Johnston. They eagerly seek news from Augusta and other points of the Confederacy, but do not permit anything to be brought out.

The Yankees are accumulating a large force at Corinth, Miss., and Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee river, for the supposed purpose of operating down the Mobile and Ohio road.

Communication between Montgomery and Mobile, via Pollard, has not been interrupted. The transportation route has been changed to Greensboro, on the Georgia railroad, and thence to Milledgeville.—The Mayfield route will be abandoned entirely by the 1st of April.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, March 22.—Reports state that a column of 20,000 is about to move from Pensacola, and another from Milton, 10,000 strong, under Canby.—Their destination is Selma. —— is to make a similar movement from Vicksburg. Other accounts place the entire effective force operating against Mobile and Selma at 30,000.

Six vessels are in sight this morning.

P. T. BARNUM SOLD AT LAST.

A public joke at P. T. Barnum's expense is not an every-day luxury, P. T. B. for many years having had the laugh on the other side. But at length the Prince of Showmen has been shown a trick that he did not know before, and the hero of the occasion has been, as is very usual on such occasions, a son of the Emerald Isle. It seems that Barnum, a few days ago—was in a great hurry to be shaved, and entered his ordinary place of tonsorial resort under the Park Hotel; but all the operatives were engaged, and one other customer—a great brawny Irishman, just landed, and with a beard and head requiring very extensive attention—stood between the exhibitor of the "What-is it?" and his turn as "next." "I am in a hurry, my good man!" said Phineas T., addressing Pat; "and if you give me your turn I will pay for what you want here." "All right," responded the delighted Irishman; and the showman was soon shaved and on his way to keep his engagement, merely saying as he left the door to the proprietor of the saloon, "Do what this man wants," pointing to the exile of Erin, "and charge it to me." No sooner was he gone than Patrick took off his "trusty," and a thick cotton neck-tie, at the same time asking the barber, "Now tell me all you do?" "Why, Sir," responded the tonsorial operative, "we shave, cut and curl hair, shampoo and bathe." "All right, then," said Pat; "Do all them things to me: Sorra wan of me knows what they mane, but as he said he'd pay for them, jist do them all, an' God bless you!". The barber saw the joke and did as requested, putting the big Irishman through all the processes, and bringing him out so pleasantly altered that he scarcely knew himself. We leave our readers to imagine Barnum's face next morning, when the proprietor of the saloon handed him a bill—"For shaving Irishman 10 cents, cutting his hair 25 cents, curling it 25 cents, shampooing it 25 cents, bathing Irishman 25 cents—total for Irishman $1 10." Barnum at once acknowledged the corn—gave a receipt for the maise; but he is after the Irish exile, and swears if he catches him, that he will place him cheek by-jowl between the "What is it?" and the the Aztec children.

DIED AT ELMIRA.—The *Confederate* publishes the following list of names of some of the troops, belonging to the 10th N. C. Regt., of Artillery, and captured at Fort Fisher, who have died in prison at Elmira. They all belonged to Co. K., of that Regiment.

L B. Kennedy,	died	Feb.	5th
John F. Bond,	"	"	18th
Wm. Lawson,	"	"	20th
Wm. T. Gainer,	"	March	3rd
John B. Furr,	"	"	4th
Harrison Roberson,	"	"	7th
Slade R. Stallings,	"	"	10th
Owen Congleton,	"	"	

Headquarters Post,
RALEIGH, March 23, 1865.

COMPLAINTS HAVE BEEN MADE AT THESE Headquarters of numerous scoundrels who are impressing horses from citizens of this vicinity. This notice is to warn all of the lawlessness and utter want of authority of any one to impress stock, except Maj. A. L. Landis, Inspector of Field Transportation. He is acting under orders from Gen. Johnston. I advise all citizens either to shoot down all other parties attempting to impress their stock, or else bring them to these Headquarters. The former course is preferable.

F. M. PARKER,
Col. Commanding.

March 24 6t